NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1872.

Vol. XXXII No. 9,874.

THE WALL-ST. MAELSTROM.

UNDERCURRENTS IN CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN.

WESTERN.

ADROST ATTEMPT OF THE BEARS TO SUBSTITUTE
THE PREFERRED FOR THE COMMON STOCK—
JAY GOULD TAKES UP THE GAUNTLET IN
THE GREAT ERIE SUIT—SMITH'S TACTICS ON
THE STREET EXPLAINED—HIS CO-OPERATION
WITH THE NEW DIRECTORY A MATTER OF
SELF-DEFENSE—THE ERIE MANAGERS HAVE
MORE ARROWS IN THEIR QUIVER.

The interse aritation of the closing days of let.

The intense agitation of the closing days of last week in Wall-st, had considerably abated yesterday. and the street generally appeared to have become reconciled to the situation, and to consider "corners" in North-West common as one of the ordinary events of the day. The price opened at 150 for small odd lots, but 170 was paid for the first 100 shares sold.

As if jealous of the attention which had been lavished on its "common" relative, North-West Preferred started up from 862 to 102, an advance of 16 per cent, which seemed to justify the fears of the shorts in it, that the Vanderbilt clique had got their hands in it and intended to make the "bears" sing small. Many theories were advanced concerning its advance, but the most satisfactory seemed to be that which indicated that the "bears" intended to use it to fill their contracts for North-West Common under the impression that it would be confested.

No settlements with the head sachems have yet been made, and it is thought there will be an appeal to the courts. There are no new developments concerning Gould's arrest outside of what occurred at Court during the day, but judging from what President Watson says he will be again arrested as also the venerable ex-Erie Director, Daniel Drew.

YESTERDAY'S CAMPAIGN.

Notwithstanding that Henry S. Smith had been closeted with Horace P. Clark and Jay Gould on Saturday evening, it was not believed that they had come to any satisfactory understanding, and it was supposed that Smith and his elderly colleague, Drew, were still "short" of the stock, and were at the mercy of the victorious "bulls." It was even believed that the bulls irritated by the delay in settling at 150 would now put on a pressure and force the figures up to 208; or even higher. Much speculation was indulged in as to the probable intervention of the lawyers, it having been in-timated that Daniet Drew had been taking legal advice, and had come to the conclusion that he was not obliged to pay more in settlement of his North-West contracts than the actual value of the stock, which he believed was between 70 or 80.

When the doors of the Exchange were thrown open the brokers flocked into the room, and were soon en grossed in their operations, to the edification of the rowds of spectators that filled the gallery. The price of the common stock opened on the sale of an edd lot at 150 (the ostensible settling price of Saturday), but the first regular sale of 100 shares was quoted at 170, a decline of 60 on the closing quotation of Saturday. Several handred were sold up to 190, but the price reacted to 175, at which figures 400 shares were sold.

A NEW ISSUE OF STOCK. Some excitoment was created by the announcement officers of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad had sent a notice to the Stock Exchange informing the members that they would register a certain amount of common and preferred stock to be exchanged for bonds of the Peninsula Railroad. consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western eight years since, its bonds having a clause whereby this codversion into stock was authorized.

Within a week some hundreds of those bonds have been thus converted into stock, but it was not until yesterday that formal notice was sent to the Exchange. As this, of course, would create a certain amount of stock. which would be of immense value in this emergency, the "shorts" eagerly applied for further particulars in order that they might ease themselves by means of the new stock. Application to the Secretary of the Exchange revealed the fact that the notice received by him

The Chicago and North-Western Railway give notice in the New-Yo Stock Erchange that at the expiration of 30 havalies will register 2.2 stores of commonstock, 2.25 shares of preferred stock, being stock Company may be required to issue in exchange for Penlanuk Rail to bonds outstanding to the amount of \$445,000, and agreed by the law pouns outstanding to be converted into since, her shapes of common and free compolitation to be converted into since, her shapes of common and free shapes of preferred for each bond of \$1,000.—New lork, Nov. 25, UTA C. E. Martin, President.

The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange visited the officers of the road, and, while the objected to the clause allowing 30 days, yet consented to waive their rights, inasmuch as it was not an extra issue or increased liability that the railroad intended. Soon after their visit, however, the first notice was withdrawn and the following letter transmitted to the President

Much comment was excited by the latter letter, and the opinion was freely expressed that the object of it was to prevent an issue of stock, which would be likely to interfere with the "corner," and enable the "bears to cover a part of their contracts. Those holders of the Peninsula bonds who succeed in having them converted into stock of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad will make a handsome profit by the enhanced value

Notwithstanding the revocation of the notice of registration, it is alleged that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, agents for the company, were converting the bonds as fast as presented.

A COMPLICATED STOCK TRANSACTION.

As the day were on, and no news of a compromise be tween the conflicting interests was announced, the street anticipated that there would be some excitement in the Exchange after the regular deliveries coased to be made. Immediately after 2:15 p. m., a few hundred shares were bought in for the account of defaulting brokers for both Gould and Smith, ordered the purchase of 4,000 shares of Chicago and North-Western Common stock for the account of Drake Bros. of Broadway, who gave up the name of the firm of Joslyn. Bach & Co., also prokers for both Gould and Smith. In the latter firm Gould and Smith were special partners, and had in-

Gould and Smith were special partners, and had invested a large amount in the business. Vice-Chairman
Wheelock presided, and bought in the 4.00 shares before
a full board at prices ranging from 140 to 200, the Rsilots being obtained at the latter figures.
When the Vice-Chairman had completed his purchases
a member of the firm of Drake Bros. stepped to the front
of the rostrum, and, addressing the brokers, said that
they had simply acted as agents in the transaction, and
were not responsible for the default or the deficiency.
The circumstances of their connection with it was
briefly as follows: About Nov. 15. Garland, Martin. & Co.
were anxious to lend Joslyn, Bach & Co. 6,000 shares of
Chicago and North-Western common stock, but for purposes of their own did not desire to have
the stock pass directly from their office to
that of Joslyn & Co., but engaged Drake
Bros. to receive the stock from them and deliver it to
Joslyn, Bach & Co. The Drakes were simply to act as a
clearing house, and were not to be responsible for anything connected with the transaction. The stock passed
through Drake's office at about 85, although the market
value was then about 88. A portion of the stock was returned, but yesterday Garland, Martin & Co. called for
their stock, and Drake Bros. referred to Joslyn Bach &
Co. The stock not being fortheoming, Garland, Martin
& Co. ordered it to be bought in for the
account of Joslyn, Bach & Co.

NORTH-WEST PREFERRED ADVANCES.

Early vesterday the street, was startled by What ar-

NORTH-WEST PREFERRED ADVANCES.

Early yesterday the street was startled by what appeared to be indications of a corner in the preferred stock of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad. The price opened at 86%, and sold up to 102 at about midday, amid great excitement and apprehensions, among the "bears" in the stock, that they were about to be treated like their associates (in North-West common. Many reasons were given for the audden and unexpected advance in price, some dealers alleging that there was a large "short" interest in it, as many operators had sold a large quantity of stock that was expected from Europe.

Europe.

Others stated that it was owing to the heavy purchases
of German bankers. The explanation of the advance Others stated that it was owing to the heavy purchases of German bankers. The explanation of the advance however, will probably be found in the fact that Josiyn, Bach & Co., Henry N. Smith's brokers, had obtained as many shares of North-West preferred as they owed fearland, Martin & Co. in common stock, and tendered them in lieu of the common stock, and tendered them in lieu of the common stock, and tendered them in lieu of the common stock, and reflected upon the best manner in which he conclusion that if he tendered the preferred—which in the normal condition of the stock is regarded as the more preferrable stock of the two, and hence is usually quoted several per cent higher on the stock list, he would comply with the fegal requirements. This transaction was probably based upon the precedent in the Chicago grain market. A "bear" had been "cornered" on a particular grade of grain; when he found that he could not obtain H. he procured a quantity of superior grain of another number; this his opponent decided to assesses, alleging that he had not contracted for

that number of grain, and the courts were appealed to, but decided in favor of the "bear" who offered to de-

but decided in favor of the "bear" who disconsisted appears article.

It is needless to say that Garland, Martin & Co. took precisely the same view of the matter as the "bull" in grain had taken. They refused to receive the preferred stock, alleging that it was not the stock which they had leaned, and it is now probable that this matter will be settled in the courts.

The preferred stock afterward reacted, and closed at from 96 to 96.

THE PRINCIPAL ACTORS. Throughout the day the principal operators kept them-selves secluded in their respective offices, their occasional appearance in the street being the subject of much comat, nearly all those who saw them stopping to scrutinize their features and to speculate upon the probable movement. Gould remained nearly all day at the office of his brokers, Osborne & Chapin, at No. 34 Broad-st., where he communicated with those who were

Broad-st., where he communicated with Those who were operating for him.

Heary N. Smith was at his office, Nos. 5 and 7 New-st., where he chafed under the restraints imposed upon him by his lite partner, Jay Gould.

Daniel Drew remained at the office of his brokers, whiteley & Neison, in Exchange-place, where he was attended by a number of persons, who had, with very few exceptions, came to see how he bore his "twisting." Thus far the only disastrons effect of the "corner" in North-West has been the failure of one small house, which drugged down two smaller brokers who operated for it.

it. he action taken in Court in the Erie suit against Jay ald, described below, excited few comments in fluan-

MR. SMITH'S POSITION. HIS RELATIONS WITH MR. GOULD FRANKLY STATED—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE NINE

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called last evenang upon Heury P. Smith at his residence, No. 1 East Porty-fifth-st. He was in his parlor, converfing with O. W. Josiyn, of the firm of Josiyn, Bach & Co., bankers and brokers, in which firm both Mr. Smith and Jay Gould are special partners. The reporter, in apologizing for intruding upon the privacy of the gentlemen, urged as an excuse the great interest felt by the public in any-thing that concerned the great "corner" in North-Wess common stock, of which rumor asserted that Mr. Smith

was largely "sbort." Mr. Smith smiled and said that he was somewhat interested in the movements of that stock, and was willing to give his statement through the press. His friend and partner, Joslyn, understood the case thoroughly and would make a statement for him, and this Mr. Joslyn proceeded to do, Mr. Smith occasionally suggesting

a sentence or corroborating an assertion. It is understood that Mr. Smith has been "short " of North-West common stock. As to all contracts which Mr. Smith had with brokers of the Board to whom he had given orders to sell this stock "chort" for his nocount, and in instances where they had borrowed it of other members of the Board, he has repurchased in the market and made his delivhries through his brokers to the last share, and, of course, suffered a considerable loss.

In the course of his transactions, he had sold some of this stock through the house of Garland, Martin & Co. in which he is a special partner, Mr. Gould, who is also a special partner in the same house, being "long" of the stock. The brokers, according to their usage, delivered the "long" stock of one customer as against the "short" stock of the other, and hence, when this "corner" arose it was a matter between principals who were both partners in the house, and neither of them a member of the Stock Exchange, or amenable under its regulations for deliveries of the stock.

Mr. Gould availed himself of his position as special partner in the two houses to examine the private accounts of Mr. Smith with each of the firms. Ascertaining that Mr. Smith was largely "short" of the stock, in each of the houses, he communicated the facts thus ascertained to other persons, formed a combination to purchase the stock of the Company, to withdraw it practically from the market, and compel him (Smith) to purchase the stock from the combination on such terms as they might impose, in order to meet his engagements. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Smith has been one of the largest holders of the preferred stock of this company for a long time past, and when called upon to meet his engagements, to the consterdation of Gould and bis associates, he tendered the preferred stock. It evidently had not occurred to them that the preferred stock had had all the attributes of the sommon stock, beside carrying with it additional privileges and rights which the rolder could claim at his own election.

Mr. Smith does not assume to pass upon the question whether such a delivery would be good as between brokers under the peculiar rules of the Stock Exchange, but as between himself and his partner, Mr. Gould neither of whom is a member of that body, he claims that such a delivery is unquestionably a performance of his contract as well in equity as in law. Upon this point Mr. Smith is understood to be sustained by the opinion of his counsel.

This statement was read by both gantlemen, and was

The reporter then wished to know of Mr. Smith if he would state his connection with Jay Gould and the Eric Railway. He replied that he had not, and would willingly answer questions bearing upon the case.

THE ERIES SUITS, Reporter-Please state the circumstances under which you made the affidavit relative to the suit of the Eric Railway Company against Jay Gould.

Mr. Smith—It came to my knowledge some weeks since

that the Eric Railway company were threatening to suc the members of the late firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., for money of the Company, under the supposition that such moneys were in the hands of the firm. I know that, as between the other members of the firm and Mr. Gould, all such moneys had been paid or accounted for, either to the Company or to Gould, who was President and Treasurer of the Company. I desired to protect myself, Mr. Martin and Mr. Bach from any such sult, which could only be brought against us under a misapprehension of the actual facts.

An arrangement was made accordingly for an inter-view with Mr. Watson, the President of the Erle Railway, which occurred about two weeks since. He stated his claims against us. I explained to him the facts as they really were. To satisfy him it became necessary to refer to the accounts of our firm, so far as they to-lated to transactions with the Eric Railway. Subacquently the company brought an faction against Mr. Gould, and called upon me for my affidavit, which I made accordingly.

Reporter—At the time of the interview with Mr. Wat-

son, had you any knowledge of the conspiracy in North. West stock which developed itself immediately after the

Mr. Smith-I had not. At the time the affidavit was made the stock was selling at about the price at which it had ranged for a considerable period. There was no considerable advance until after the arrest of Mr. Gould. This both gentlemen professed to think covered the ground of this transaction. The account of the interview was carefully read from the beginning to the end, and, on consultation, they agreed that this was the autherized statement which they were willing should go forth to the public.

ERIE MEANS WAR TO THE KNIFE. A TRIBUNE reporter called, yesterday after-

neon, at the offices of the Eric Railway, and was kindly received by P. H. Watson, the President. REPORTER-I have called ascertain whether any additional suits are to be instituted by the Eric Railway

Mr. Warson-Other suits will undoubtedly be begun in a few days, but not to-morrow, nor the day after. It will not be possible to get the documents prepared before

several days. REPORTER-On what evidence will these now charges be based ! MR. WATSON-Upon accounts obtained from Mr.

Gould's own books, which are within our reach, and from the Company's records now in the building. REPORTRE-The charges upon which the amdavit published on Friday was based were made up from these

books, were they not. Yet we did not exhaust our ma-terial. There are many large folios filled with transac-tions important and interesting to Eric stockholders. These we are determined to avail ourselves of to the uttermost. Mr. Gould will not be the only one impli-

nttermost. Mr. Gould wilt not be the only one implicated.

REPORTER—Other arrests, then, are to be made !

MR. WATSON—Our impection of the books has revealed the fact that Daulel Drew and several other prominent railroad operators are involved in the Eric complications. We shall show no favor. Right here ! desire to say that ! have no personal enmity to Mr. Gould. As the cise officer of the Eric Rallway, it is my duty to recover all the moneys stolen or appropriated from that corporation, for the benefit of the stockholders. This I determined to do when ! entered upon the duties of my office. I had seen that every operator appeared to think that Eric was something to be made available for their wants when they could not make money in any other line.

REPORTER—Am I to understand that an order of arrest will be served upon Daniel Drew in much the same manner as that of Jay Gould!

MR. WATSON—The object in obtaining an order for Mr. Drew's arrest is to bring about a therough investigation.

of the entire Eric complications under the Gould-Fisk regime. An affidavit will probably be drawn involving very many of the same points as those adduced from the books against Gould. Upon this an order for Drew's arrest will be asked. We hope to bring all to justice.

REPORTED—Is Henry N. Smith included in the list?

SMR. WATRON—We have investigated Mr. Smith's case somewhat, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, we shall not be able to produce any evidence showing that he acted in any other capacity than broker. He, of course, received his comunisations, and these, in large transactions of this kind, were by no means meager, but we cannot connect him with the Gould-Fisk "appropriations."

Hous."

REPORTER—Is it true that Mr. Smith has offered to make a return to the company of all moneys for which you can show legal claim!

MR. WARSON—YES. Ho has made such a proposition. I cannot state what will be the decision of the officers of the company. This reformation in Eric was begun with the organization of the new board of directors, and the arrest of Gould has been under contemplation for some time.

arrest of Gould has been under contemplation for some time.

REFORTER—Then you deny most positively all participation with Smith in the corner in "North-West I"

MR. WATSON—Most certainly. The simultaneous occurrence of the corner and the arrest of Gould were purely accidental. As I said before, the papers for Mr. Gould's arrest had been preparing for some time, and, being ignorant of the contemplated movement of the "bulls" upon Chicago and North-Western stocks, we sprang the trap which brought Clark and Schell to the front, foreing them to openly become Gould's allies, as they had long been secretly. Personally, I had no time to wend around to my acquaintances and ask them when it would best suit their interests to make the arrest.

REPORTER—Of course Gould is the chief object of attack, because the most reckless and wholesale appropriator?

Mr. WATSON—Circumstances compel us to single him

Mr. WATSON-Circumstances compel us to single his Mr. Watson—Circumstances compel us to single him out to bear the brunt of the lawalis. Principally because in all these questionable transactions he took the lion's share for himself. Fisk himself was not permitted to share equally with the late President of Eric. Of course, Drew and the others were not allowed to "take In" any of the heavy stakes. Gould kept these men about him by "giving away" the small points and keeping the great ones for himself. In his most prosperous days, Fisk did not dry the English stockholders any more successfully than Gould deceived his wily Vice-President. In conclusion, I would say that new suits are preparing, and we do not intend to stop with Gould or Drew. I am not in search of sensations in overhauling the Eric acchives, but it is because I am determined to return the Company's funds to the proper custodians.

GOULD'S LINE OF DEFENSE.

T. G. Shearman, yesterday, obtained an order in the suit of the Eric Railway against Jay Gould to show cause why the order of arrest against Gould should not be vacated in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Judge Fancher also granted an order in connection with it to take the depositions of Horace F. Clarke and Augustus Schell, to be used on the motion, on Monday.

Mr. Gould's own affidavit denies Peter H. Watson's and Henry N. Smith's affidavit in general terms, admits that Smith was a partner of Smith, Gould & Martin, and as such might have known the contents of their books, but states that as to all matters of fact stated in Watson's affidavit, they are caused to appear in a false light by the suppression of other facts which must have been known to Henry N. Smith, from whom all Watson's information as to the transactions of his firm must have been derived.

Por instance, it is alleged that the purchase of Eric shares at \$41 47 in 1869, when the real price was \$29; but the purchase had been made at various times in 1869, when the average price was fully \$61 49; that Watson knew that a release had been made to Gould of all these matters, and purposely suppressed that fact, and that this release was made at a meeting at which neither be nor Fisk was present; that immediately prior to and at the time of the arrost he had been actively dealing in Chicago and North-Western stock to advance its price; that Watson knew that a release had been made to Gould of all these matters, and purposely suppressed that fact; and that this release was made at a meeting at which neither he nor Fisk was present; that imme diately prior to, and at the time of the arrest, Gould had been actively dealing in Chicago and North-Western stock to advance its price, and that those to whom the management of this action was committed were en-gaged in depressing its price; that the plaintiff's attorney, under the chcouragement of Smith, Drew, William R. Travers, and other speculators for the fall, sought to have Gould held to ball in \$2,700,000, under the impression that he could not get such ball, and would be compelled to remain under arrest; that a paniwould have been produced upon the market, and he states his belief that such a result was contemplated by the attorney in the action, and by the others he named, and that thus the Eric Railway would never have been able to recover anything from him if anything was due.

The following is Judge Fancher's order:

SUPPLEME COURT.—The Eric Railway Commony agt. Jay Gould.—Upon the summons and arrest herein, and the papers on which the same was based, and upon the americal affidavit of Jay Gould. certified hereunder, 25th November, 1872, and upon such other affidavits and papers as the defendant may serve at least two days before the hearing of the said motion, and on motion of Pield and Sucreman, attorneys for the defendant.

2. Let the plaintiff show cause at a special term of the Court, to be held at the chambers thereof in the Courthouse in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock moon, why the said order of Arrest therein should not be vacated, or why the amount of bail therein required should not be reduced, and why the defendant should not have such other or further orders as may be just with costs of this motion.

Nov. 25, 1872. E. L. FANCHER, Judge Supreme Court. The following is Judge Fancher's order:

GOULD'S AFFIDAVIT. Jay Gould, being sworn, says: 1. That the affidavits of Peter H. Watson and Heavy N. Smith in his cause, verified respectively on the 21st and 22d days of November, 1872, in all respects in which they charge, or appear to charge, any fraud, false or wrongful entry or settlement of accounts or other useful act to the projudice of the plaintiff in this cause on the part of the deponent are entirely untrue; but as our de peneut is advised and believes that the Court will not listen to affidavits disputing the cause of action upon motion to vacate an order of acrest, deponent, by advice of counsel, refrains from setting forth the full truth in regard to the transaction referred to in the said affidavits, except to the extent hereunto set forth.

2. That the plaintiff, Peter H. Watson, never had and has not now any personal knowledge concerning the has not now any personal knowledge concerning the facts set forth in his affidavit, except as to the part that he is President, and as to his knowledge of the entries upon the books of the Erle Bailway Company; and possibly the said Watson may have had access to the books of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., which books, however, were not kept under the order of the supervisor of this Department, unless the fact that he was one of the partners in the said firm, necessarily involves the legal conclusion that the books of the firm were kept under his supervision. That with those exceptions all the allegations in the affidavit of the said Watson are necessarily made without any knowledge of the fact upon his part.

That so far as the said affidavit contains any matter part
3. That so far as the said affidavit contains any matter
of fact the same are perverted and caused to appear in
a faise light, so as to deceive the Court by the suppression of other facts, which were and are well known to
the said Henry N. Emith, and of which the following is
an example, to wit: It is alleged in the affidavit of said
Watson that a large number of shares of stock were purchased for account of the Eric Railway Company, and entered upon the books of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., on
the 5th day of August, 1869, at the average price of 561 47
per share, while at that time said shares were only
worth the sam of 22 per share. The fast being as was
and is well known to the said Smith from whom alone
the said Watson derived all his information upon the sublect; that he said stock was all purchased at same time
in the year 1866 at the actual prices charged, and when
the same was selling in the market in the City of NewYork at such prices and at even higher rates; and deponent believes and charges that the said affidavit was
drawn in its present ferm for the express purpose of inducing the Court to believe that the purchase aforesaid
was pretended to be made at 561 and over at the very time
whou it was selling at \$29, while in truth and in fact the
counsel who drew such affidavit had been informed by
the said Smith that the price of \$29 was the market price
only at the time when the final entries were made of the
transaction in August, 1869, the transaction itself having
taken place nine months previously, when the market
price was actually over \$61 per share; and deponent
further believes and charges that the affidavit was so
drawn with intent thus to deceive and mislead the Court.

CONDITIONS OF THE RELEASE.

CONDITIONS OF THE RELEASE. 4. That prior to the making of the said adidavit the plaintiff, its President, and counsel well knew that the plaintiff had executed a release of this deponent, cover ing all the matters and things set forth in the said affi, davit in manner and form as hereinafter set forth, and

daylt in manner and form as hereinafter set forth, and also knew of the existence upon the records of the plaintiff of the resolutions which are hereinafter set forth, and and notice of all the facts relating to such resolutions and releases which are hereinafter stated; and deponent believes and charges that all those facts were purposely suppressed by the plaintiff upon making its affidavits for the order of arrest in this cause with intent to deceive and mislead the Court, and for the very resease that the agents of the plaintiff who applied for such order would not be able to obtain it if they frankly stated such facts to the Court.

5. That on the such day of December, at a meeting of the Directors of the plaintiff herein was held at the office, pursuant to notice as given to every member thereta, at which meeting the majority of the Directors were present, and at which the deponent and James Fisk, it,, and Frederick A. Lane, hereinafter neutioned, were none of them present, and which was altogether free from their influence and control, at which meeting, as this dependent is informed and believes, it was manimously resolved that a general release should be granted to this deponent and the said James Fisk, it., and Frederick A. Lane, in manner and form as hereinafter set forth, and that a Committee of the said Board, consisting of John Hilton and Henry these plants.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH CRISIS. THE SITUATION MORE GLOOMY-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REPLY TO M. THIERS-GEN. CHANGARNIER TO BE THE CANDIDATE OF THE RIGHT.

Parts, Monday, Nov. 25, 1872. The majority in the National Assembly has de-termined to adhere to the position it has taken, and a compromise of the differences between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government is regarded as improbable.

The committee on the Address have completed their report. They propose the immediate nomination of a Select Committee of Fifteen to draw up a bill providing for the creation of a responsible Ministry. They declare a reply to the Presidential message unnecessary, because M. Thiers is the Assembly's delegate. The report suggests no solution of constitutional questions. The minority of the Committee, favorable to the President, have resolved to prepare a counter report.

The report of the majority, which makes the rupture between President Thiers and the Right complete, causes much anxiety in political circles. Le Soir advises the President to retort in a second message. The majority of the Right is disposed to accept Thiers's resignation, if tendered, and appoint Gen. Changarnier Dictator, with the Duke de Broglie and MM. Batbie and Desjardins in the

GREAT BRITAIN. STEAMSHIPS DISABLED-ILLNESS OF A POETESS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1872. It is reported that the steamship Neyada, which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 6 for New-York, but put back to Queenstown Nov. 11, with machinery disabled, and, after repairing, sailed again on the 15th for her destination, has again returned to the latter port

with her machinery damaged. Several of the passengers of the steamship City of Brooklyn sailed for New-York yesterday on the Cunard steamship Java. The remainder were transferred to the City of Antwerp, which left to-day.

The last Sunday meeting at Hyde Park was a failure. The constables recently dismissed from the police force. who were expected to be there, did not appear. Only 300 persons were present. Mr. Odger presided, and a re-monstrance, addressed to the Home Secretary, was adopted. An irruption of ruffians brought the proceedings to a stop and compelled the breaking up of the Eliza Cook, the English poetess, is very ill, and her

ecovery is regarded impossible

ARREST OF RADICALS-MOTION TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1872. A dispatch from Rome to The Echo says five ersons who were prominently connected with the moveent to hold a Radical meeting in that city yesterday have been arrested, and will be tried on the charge of high treason. No disturbance followed this action of the Government authorities, and the city remains quiet. A case filled with "Orsini bombs," destined for Rome, has been seized by the police at the railway station in Leg-

King Victor Emanuel has arrived in the city. At the itting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Nicotera moved a resolution censuring the Government for the needless and offensive display of military force in the capital during the past three days. Minister Lanza and others spoke in Justification of the measures taken by the authorities to preserve order, and the debate was adjourned. Signor Nicotera subsequently withdrew his motion, fearing it would unfavorably affeet the parties recently arrested. At the same sitting Deputies Niceti and Corrutti attacked the foreign policy of the Covernment.

GERMANY. FORTY LANDED PROPRIETORS TO BE MADE MEM-BERS OF THE PRUSSIAN HERRENHAUS.

LONDON, Monday, Nqv. 25, 1872. A special dispatch from Berlin to The London Times says 40 landed proprietors will probably be elevated to the peerage to qualify them for seats in the Upper House of the Landtag.

AFRICA. AN EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION TO CO-OPERATE WITH DR. LIVINGSTONE. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1872.

The Khedive's expedition consists of 5,000 men, and is commanded by Purdy Bey. It goes to Zanzi-bar in transports, with the estensible intention of joining Dr. Livingstone, and of cooperating with him it agreeable; otherwise to act independently in solving the problem of the sources of the Nile under Egyptian colors. It is, however, doubtful-whether the expedition is intended to join Dr. Livingstone, or meet Sir Samuel Baker, or open a new line of operations in Abyssinis.

GREECE. EFFORTS TO ADJUST THE LAURIUM COMPLICA-TIONS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25, 1872. 'Italy and France have asked Austria, Russia, and Great Britain to join them in an effort to adjust the difficulty with regard to the Laurium mines, near

EXPLORATION IN PALESTINE.

DEPARTURE OF AN AMERICAN EXPLORING EX-PEDITION—THE COUNTRY TO BE VISITED— NATURE OF THE DISCOVERIES EXPECTED TO BE MADE.

A valuable contribution to the literature of the Holy Land is likely to be the result of an expedition which safled from this city about a month ago under the charge of Licut. Edgar Z. Steever of the United States army, who has received the necessary leave of absence from the Secretary of War. The small country of Paiestine can be viewed in its whole extent from many places beside from Pisgah. From the waters of the Dead Sea, at its southern extremity, the snows of Mount Hermon can be distinguished Nevertheless the whole current of Sacred History sets into Palestine from the East, and the relations which Israel had with Edom, Moab, Ammon. Bashan, and the Wilderness, from which they emerged as a new nation, render a thorough exploration of that region almost essential to a perfect comprehension of some important facts in the history of modern civilization. It is this region east of the Jordan which the Palestine Exploration Society especially intend make known to us. This district, beside the historical interest which at

taches to it, is of singular attraction to archeologists. Its ruins are not only great in size, but unique in character. Petra has a collection of temples, public buildings and private houses, not built but carved out of the rock itself. North of Edom are scores of deserted cities, unchanged from century to century, owing to their having been constructed throughout of massive stones. In many instances their builders seem to have been guided by the simple aim of indestructibility; so that not only the ceiling, but the doors and window-shutters were minde of heavy slabs which still rests on their payots. This feature, of course, lends an exceptional interest to the explorations of such a country compared with other ancient lands whose cities have long since crumbled away. This district has been possessed for many centuries by lawless Arab tribes; but this has contributed to the preservation of its architectural remains. In proportion as the districts which are situated west of the Jordan have enjoyed seriods of civilization and prosperity, so that the inhabitante might build and enlarge their cities, they have invariably done so at the expense of the great structures belonging to the ages which preceded them. The great Roman walls in the ruins of Cesarea are a conglomer ate of Phœnician materials from old Dor and Athlest. There is scarcely a large ruin in Syria now, which does not prove to be the ruin of more ancient ruins. A single castle, crowning a lofty preci-pice in Lebanon, has towers of Danaanitish, Greek, Roman, Saracenic, and Turkish builders. Little beside scarcely appreciable climatic agencies has contributed to alter for centuries past the aspect of the ruins of Dibon, Heahbon, Edrei, Baal Meon, Rabbath Ammon,

stand secure habitations for jackals, bats, and owls. Starting from the most southern limits of this field, the rocky, ruin-strewed district of Edom is passed into the borders of ancient Moab, which run along the east of the Dead Sea. The northern portion of this tract, now termed the Belka, is a high, diversified table-land, well watered and fertile, its hill-top often covered with the picturesqe Syrian oak. Along the brink of the Dead Sea up to the entrance of the Jordan, the mountains sink down deeply into the deepest chasm on the face of the earth, with their sides so bare and rugged that they impart a stern and even savage aspect to the bed of that strange lake. From this upper table-land the hights about Jerusalem can be well seen Several streams cut their way down to the lake through great gorges, at the head of which near the lower ex tremity of the Dead Sea stood Kir, one of the ancient capitals of Moab, and now called Kerak. About 12 miles north of it are the ruins of Ar, or Rabbath Moab. Both these places, as well as many ruined cities in the neigh-borhood, though visited before by travelers, are not yet as well explored as could be wished, owing to the turbulent and suspicious character of its present inhabitants.

Bozrah, and other cities, whose deserted houses still

which separated Moab from Ammon, and which is often referred to in the earlier historical books of the Bible. Beyond it lie the remains of Aroer and Dibon, from the ruins of which last was broughs the celebrated "Moobits Stone."

The value of this Moabitish stone has been asserted to be beyond that of any single inscription of antiquity. It The value of this Monbitish stone has been asserted to be beyond that of any single inscription of antiquity. It was found by the Rev. F. A. Klein in 1868. In a quarrel of the Arabs over the possession of the stone it was broken into fragments; but its inscription was preserved with the exception of about one-seventh. It records the successful rebellion of Mesha, King of Monb, against the Israelitish yoke after a 40-years' oppression by the house of Omri. It is the oldest alphabetic inscription extant, dating about the year B. C. 890. This discovery fills up a gap in the narrative of the Scriptures, and encourages the hope that other similar treasures may be found by this new exploring expedition.

North of this is the long, deep gorge of the River Arnon,

PAYMASTER HODGE PARDONED.

WHY HE WAS RELEASED-A PROMISED RAID ON WALL.-ST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- It was rumored in October last that Paymaster Hodge, convicted about a year and a half ago of embezzling about half a million dollars of Government money, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, would be pardoned by the President after the election. This rumor received very little credit, as Administration orators all over the country were at the time citing the conviction and imprisonment of Hodge as an answer to all charges of dishonesty on the part of officers under the Administration. It turned out to be true, however, for the President issued his warrant of pardon to-day, and Hodge will at once be released.

Later—The pardon of Paymaster Hodge, to-day, by the President, it is stated, was called for by grave reasons of State. The first thing in importance is the fact that he is thus made a witness for the Government against the New-York brokers who either spent or made the \$400,000 which the Government was compelled to lose through Hodge's stock operations. The Bureau of Justice is authority for the statement that the Government will spare no expense in bringing these brokers to justice. The theory is that if Wall at, brokers are once in-timidated, paymasters will be offered no inducement to invest their funds in an illegitimate manner. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

On Saturday President Grant satisfied himself that the Department of Justice could not take preliminary measures for the pardon of Major Hodge, as this was a matter exclusively pertaining to the War Department, Hodge having been convicted of the embezzlement of ter exclusively pertaining to the War Department, Hodge having been convicted of the embezzlement of \$450.000 by a general court-martial, and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary. The President, accordingly, had a conference with Secretary Belkinap and other gentlemen in high official position upon the subject. The President was, it is understood, moved to this act of elemency by the belief that Major Hodge was drawn into the defalcation by the intrigues of others rather than by any premeditated intention of his own to defraud the Government. His frank acknowledgment of the crime, and his voluntarily making all reparation in his power by surrendering his private property, his wife lastisting upon joining him with her own individual fortune, excited for him and his family the sympathy not only of officers of the Army, but of many others in prominent public and social position, who were acquainted with all the facts of the case. His conduct at the trist, in declining to take any technical advantages, and also his deportment since his confinement, have somewhat contributed to his liberation. His wife, who is in very delicate health, and their children, made carnest appeals to the President, which were not among the least of the efforts in his behalf, and which strongthened the President in his disposition to extend the pardoning power. Besides, it was considered that Hodge who, previous to the embezzlement, had becrea a high character for honesty among his brother officers, and was respected among them for his social qualities, had already been severely punished by the estigma attached to him by the sentence. The announcement of the pardon made this atternoon, was immediately telegraphed by Adjutant-General Townsend to the Warden of Albany Penitentiary, who was directed to therete Major Hodge without delay. A telegram was also sent to his wife informing her of the action of the President.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25 .- A. C. Stanton, Janin,

Bost, and Cotton have arrived here from the diamond fields. Stanton has one ruby which he says is worth \$150,000, while the diamonds brought by the party are fields. Stanton has one ruby which he says is worth \$150,000, while the diamonds brought by the party are represented to be worth \$1,000,000. It is still claimed by some persons that the fields have been "salted." These fields are said to be near the head of the Rio Grande, and Stanton reports that those visited by him are 12 miles square, and situated in a desolate region.

Later.—The sensational reports of diamond discoveries brought by Stanton and others cause intense excitement. All sorts of rumors are set afford. Sinhton insists on the genuineness of his discoveries, and describes the grounds where the diamonds were found with great particularity, locating them on the western watershed of the Rocky Mountain range. He says many people have arrived on the grounds from the East, well provided with provisions and machinery, and others are on the way. The public are disposed to place no confidence in these reports."

**Salt Lake Citt, Nov. 25.—The Salt Lake Herald will to-morrow publish a private letter stating that Carter, Wyoming, is the nearest railroad point to the diamond fields. Gen. McCiellan and party, when on the way to California, stopped at Carter, and spent ten-days in exploring the vicinity, and on their return Last they made another diversion from Carter. Messrs. Janin and Berry, with a large party of Californians, slopelt the railroad at this point. Several diamonds were exhibited which were found there by others. Another diamond expedition leaves this city to-morroy under the lead of Mr. Berry. They will probably leave the railroad at Green River Station.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER H. M. SHREVE. St. Louis, Nov. 25 .- The steamer H. M. Shreve, which burned at Chester, Illinois, was by Carter & Conn of this city, and belonged to the Red River line, but was temporarily in the Memphis trade She was valued at \$22,500, and was insured for \$5,000 in the Enterprise of Cincinnati, \$2,500 each in the Peabody, the Enterprise of Cincinnati, \$2,500 each in the Peabedy, Etna, Citizens, Franklin, and Wheeling. She was bound from St. Louis to Memphis with 200 tuns of freight, most of which was insured, but the offices are not ascertained. She stopped at Chester to coal, and when backing out to leave, the fire was discovered in the carpenter-shep. A strong wind was blowing, and in 20 minutes the steamer was burned to the water's edge and sunk. The passengers and crew were saved.

. Two hundred and fifty "shooting stars" were a Suntar night by Prof. Newton of Yale College. They radiated Januar Andromedus.

from Gamma Andromedus.

A band of insurgents, 200 strong has appeared within a mile of Marcia, in Spain. Another band of 100 bas destroyed the telegraphs, railway station, and bridge at Lanares.

The suspension is announced of Franklin Snow & Co., E. Snow & Sons, Gerrish, Franch & Co., and Hall, Myrick & Co., all of whom were Boston fish dealers.

....Ground was broken, yesterday, for the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, John P. Hale raising the first sod. The Maror and Ablermanic Committee of Portsmouth and many citizens were pressor. .A bill was reported, yesterday, in the Massachu-A DHI Was reported.

A bill was reported.

Setta House of Representatives, subortaing Boston to borrow \$20,000,000 and lean the same on proper security to sufferers by the fire, the set to be accepted by both branches of the Boston City Council before it becomes train.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.The extensive steam saw-mill of Cunningham,
Haines & Co., at Asimeke, Mich., was burned, yesterlay. Loss unknown.

The steamship Malta, from Boston for Liverpool, which put into Halifar with a broken shaft, has been repaired and
mill sail scots.

will sail soon.

... The propeller J. Berstchy ran ashore at Escanha, near Milwauke, Sunday might, and had eight test of water in her
old, yesterday. She is loaded with ore.

... The body found in the ruins of the Boston fire,
anday, has been identified as that of John Dillon, age ill, a resident of
sull Boston. Another body was found yesterday, but it has not yet
ean identified.

Two young men of Raymond, Bradley Sturte.

and Aiden Towie, were drowned in J. B. Emerson's pond, Hooksett, , while gunning, on Sunday, by breaking through the ice. A boy went in with them they threw out and saved.

who went in with them they threw out and saved.

Bogus coupons of the City of Toronto debentures, hearing the signature of 3. E. Fix Henry, Chamberlein, have been sent inither for collection from the United States, where, it is reported, a considerable amount of the spurious debentures have been disposed of.

The examination of Trombly and Roberts, charged with inciting the negro Manroe to commit an assault as State Constable Fletcher, was held at Blackstone. Mass., restenday. The agent cattled that he are raw wither of the sucu before, and both were discharged. Munroe is still under \$50,000 bair.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

OVER TEN MILLIONS NOW ON THE SLATE FIGURES FOR TAXPATERS-ESTIMATES OF A MA-JORITY OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT FOR THE ENSUING TRAIR SUB-MITTED TO CONTROLLER GREEN-SEVEBAL IMPORTANT ESTIMATES MISSING.

In reply to Controller Green's circular of Oct. 29, requesting detailed 'estimates of the amounts required for carrying on the various departments of the City Government for 1873, communications have been received from most of the departments inclosing the information desired. The Fire Commissigners, Department of Public Parks, and other important branches of the municipal government, have made no estimates as yet The estimates submitted to the Controller, including those of the Departments of Public Instruction, Health, Police, Public Works and Buildings, and also of the Civil and Criminal Courts, the County Clerk's Office, Surrogate's Office the Common Council and Board of Supervisors, the Commissioners of Jurors, Recorder's Chambers, and Boards of Assessors, and Coroners, amount to \$10,378,928 32. The estimates will be found below in detail.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. college and schools.

For salaries of teachers and janitors in evening schools.

For salaries of teachers and janitors in colored schools of superintendents, clerks, engineers, architects, visiting physicians, counsel, &c.
For books, maps, slates, stationary, and other supplies for all the day, evening, normal, and colored schools.
For fuel for all the schools and hall of the Beard Gas for same For fael for all the schools and hall of the normal Gas for same.
For incidental expenses and repairs for ward schools by Trustees, and salaries of clerks to Board of Trustees.
For incidental expenses and repairs for Normal scollege, evening, and colored schools.
For incidental expenses for the Board of Public Instruction, printing, advertising, postage, express charges, labor, legal expenses, &c., &c.. For materials and wages of workmen.
For rent of school premises.
For planes and repairs of some.
For Normal College, special. Total. or corporation schools, including the schools in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Charge of the Commissioners of Controls

For printing, fitting up, altering, enlarging, and repairing the buildings and previses under their charge; for the support of the schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of the school moneys made by the Board, and for such further sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose authorized by the act.

The Board of Public Instruction reports "that, after educting from said aggregate amount of \$3,328,550, the amount of moneys apportioned to the County of New-York by the State, referred to in section 14 of the act, and the several sums of money to be raised by section 15 of the same act, the Board of Public Instruction estimates that the balance will be the amount over and above the sum specified in section 15, which will be required during the year 1873 for the purpose of meeting the annual expense of public instruction in the City of New-York."

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. For salaries of professors and officers, for scientific apparatus and booles, for supplies for the students, for repairing buildings, and for generative for the students. students, for re-

THE COMMON COUNCIL.	
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.	10
	\$5,000
Deputy Clerk's salary	4,000 3,000 2,500
Second Assistant Clerk's salary Third Assistant Clerk's salary Engrossing Clerk's salary	2,500
Librarian and Engrossing Clerk's salary	2,000
Aset Librarian and Engrossing Clerk's sal'y Sergeant-at-Arms's salary	2,000
sainty	T.600
Mossonger's salary	1,300
Messenger's salary	1,200
Render's salary	1/200
Janitor of City Library, salary	1,200
Total for clerks and other officers. Subscriptions for newspapers, postage, express charges, telegraphing, &c. Balaries of 15 members of the Board of Alderman at \$4,000 per each Contingencies of office.	\$1,800 \$60,000 1,000
Total	\$13,000
BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN	
Clork's snlary	\$4,000
Deputy Clerk's salary	2,000
First Assistant Clerk's salary	1,800
Second Assistant Clerk's salary	1,600
Sergeant-at-Arms's salary	
Doorkeeper's salary Two messengers at \$800 each	
Two messenfers at 4000 cacu	2,1000

Is making this estimate, which does not include the salaries of the members of the Board of Assistant Aidermen, Mr. Kelly, its Clerk, says: I am firmly convinced that the sum of \$14,000 should

be amply sufficient to cover the expenses of salaries for all clerks, officers, and attachés necessary to perform all clerks, officers, and attachée necessary to perform faithfully the work of this Department. I find that in 1871 the amount appropriated for salaries of clerks, officers, and attachée of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was \$67,700. In 1872, the amount appropriated for the same purpose was \$24,400. As stated above. I am firmly convinced that the work can be done in 1873 by competent persons, of course) for the sum of \$13,800, showing a saving as compared with 1872 of \$19,600, and as compared with 1871 of \$43,900. I can find no law or ordinance faxing the duties, salaries, &c., except such authority as is contained in section 19 of the Charter of 1870, which states that "the Clerk of each Board may appoint and remove, at pleasure, deputies in his office." The Sergeant-at-Arms and the doorkeeper are elected by the Board.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Jos. B. Young, Clerk	7,500
Jas. Dunphy, Deputy	6,000
James McGowan, Sergeant-at-Arms	3,000 1,500
Total	\$56,000

THE HEALTH DEPARTS 5 Commissioners, each at a salary of. \$1,000 - \$30,000 - \$000 Secretary 2,400 Auditing Clerk 1,800 - 16,500 THE REALTH DEPARTMENT.

Attorney	5.000	
hief clerk	2,000	
clerks at \$1,800	5,600	
clerks at \$1,500	3,000-	14
clerks at \$1,500 Sanitary Superintendent and City Sani-		
tary Inspector	4,400	
tary Inspector		
tary Inspector	2,400	
0 Health Inspectors at \$1,800	18,000	
2 Assistant Inspectors at \$1,500	18,000	
Assistant Inspector (Assistant En-		
gineer)	2,500	
clerks at \$1,800	5,400	
clerks at \$1,500	6,000	
measenger	900	
Assistant Chemist	1,500	
mbulance Corps-3 men at \$1,200	3,800	
mbulance Corps-3 men, 43 per day,		
\$1,096. stable-keeper, \$2 50 per day, \$912 50 per	8,285	
stable-keeper, \$2 50 per day, \$912 50 per	201.	
annum	912-	66
anitary Permit Inspector	2,460	3
clerks at \$1,500	3,000	
tegister of Records	3,000	
eputy Register of Records	2,000	
0 clerks at \$15	15,000	
meteorologist	120-	20
anitor	1,000	
lesseager	800	
weeper aborer (during the Winter months) at	000	
abover (during the Winter months) at		
\$600 per annum	300-	. 2,
onthegent Expenses-Vaccine virus	5,000	
Fuel and gas	1.500	
Extra service	1.000	
Carriage hire	250	
Stenography	289	
Ice	100	
Newspapers, Medical Gazette	200	
Incidentals	600-	
tationary and Printing-Advertising	500	
Blanks.	6,000	
Books	1.000	
Posters and placarda	500	
Writing materials	2.500	
Printing in general	4,000-	15.
hemicais and Disinfectants-For La-	1111	-
boralory	600	
For disinfectante	6,000	